Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thout and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEORD, PA. FEB. 8, 1856. VOL. XXIV, NO. 24.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 8, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic County Meeting!

The Democracy of Bedford County will meet, in Mass meeting, at the Court House in Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching Court to choose conferees to meet those of Fulton and Somerset to select a Senatorial delegate to the next State Convention, and to make other arrangements for a full and thorough organization of the Democratic Party of Bedford County.—It is hoped that every Democrat who can make it convenient to attend will do so. Several speeches will be made on the occasion.

JOHN P. REED,
Chairman County Committee.

APOLOGY.

☞Our first form was accidentally thrown into *pi*, on Monday last, when just ready to put upon the Press, which will be a sufficient apology to our readers for the issue of a half sheet to-day. This is the first accident of the kind that has occurred in this office during a period of nearly 25 years.

THE WEATHER.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. SAMUEL BROWN for the following interesting item:

Gen. BOWMAN:—As we have just passed an unusual cold month, generally acknowledged in all parts of our land, to be the coldest time experienced for many years past—we naturally wish some data by which we can make some comparisons. Below I furnish you the following for the months of January, 1854-5-6—namely:

Mean Thermometer for the month of January, 1851, 21½ degrees—Highest 51½ degrees—Lowest 6½—The coldest morning—3d; warmest day 12th; coldest day 23d. Quantity of rain for the month 1,392 foot—snow 6 inches.

Mean Thermometer for the month of January, '55 26 degrees—Highest 55 degrees—Lowest 7½ deg.—The coldest morning 25th; warmest day 12th; coldest day 23d. Quantity of rain for the month ,88 of an inch—snew 1 foot and 3 inches.

Mean Thermometer for the month of January, '56, 14 degrees—Highest 41 deg—Lowest 15 below zero. The coldest morning 29th; warmest day 31st; coldest day 9th. Thermometer below zero all day.—Quantity of snow for the month, 2 feet 9 inches.

The Mission to England.

☞Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS has been appointed Minister to England to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, who intends to return to the United States sometime during next month. The President, in making this appointment, has done honor to himself and the country. A better man than Geo. M. Dallas, to fill this responsible post, could not have been found in the Union.

Foreign News.

☞The arrival of the Arabia at Halifax, puts us in possession of the report that Russia has accepted the four points presented to her, *as a basis of negotiations*. The *Pennsylvanian* looks upon the news as of little consequence, and is of opinion that the war will go on, and probably before another years closes on the strife Europe will be in a Republican blaze, and some of the contending monarchs in exile.

A Speaker Elected at last!

☞ After a trial of upwards of two months, at a cost of several hundred thousands dollars to the people, a Know Nothing Congress has at length succeeded in electing a rank abolitionist Speaker, in the person of Mr. BANKS, by adopting the plurality rule. On Saturday last, the vote stood

Banks,	103
Aiken,	100
Scattering,	11

So the *farce* has at length ended and the *tragedy* begins. The *factions* composing the *self-styled* American Party will now have a good time devouring each other. As their time will be short, they will try to make "a good thing of it." After Mr. Banks was declared Speaker, on motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to John W. Forney, esq., for the distinguished ability, fidelity, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker which has just closed.

Printer to the Senate.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate that the senior editor of the *Union* was on Thursday elected printer of the Senate. In announcing a result so gratifying to his feelings, he takes the occasion to tender to Senators his grateful acknowledgments, and to assure them that the trust thus generously bestowed shall be so executed as fully to justify the confidence reposed.

We are of course unable to say why it was, that the *Union* did not receive the full Democratic strength of the Senate. It appears strange to us at a distance, that there should have been the slightest hesitation, in any Senator who values his Democratic character, to vote for NICHOLSON & FORNEY. The *Union* has certainly been a reliable organ of the party, and its Editors have a reputation, as Democrats, which any Senator might be proud to possess. In experience, consistency and ability, as detenders of sound Democratic principles, they would shine with resplendent lustre by the side of some who voted against them.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Know-Nothing Defeat.—The election for city officers in Wheeling has resulted in the total defeat of Know-Nothingism. There was no opposition to A. Caldwell for Mayor. Out of the twenty-two members of councils, all are anti-Know-Nothing except one. Last year the "midnighters" elected all their councilmen except two or three.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5—Flour $8a8 12—Wheat $1 75a2—Rye $1 15a1 20—Corn 68a75—Oats 35a37—Cloverseed $ 9—Timothy $3 25.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

LIQUOR LAW.

Senate, Jan. 31.—The bill No. 7, (Mr. Wilkins') to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating Liquors, came up in order.

On proceeding to its consideration, Mr. Buckalew moved a call of the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:—yeas 31, nays 1, Mr. Souther.

The bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and the first section being read,

Mr. WILKINS remarked that he had—why, he could not account for it himself—been accidentally mixed up with this question. He then said he would take this opportunity to explain a vote he had given this morning against the motion to take up the bill from the House to repeal the liquor law. He had voted against that motion for the reason that he desired the whole subject to be thrown before the Senate at once, and the question of repeal, and the regulation of a license system, to be settled at the same time. If the Senate was brought to a vote on the naked question of repeal, he should vote for it, but he should do so with great reluctance, because he desired to have the whole question settled in the same bill. He desired to address the Senate in exposition of his views on the subject at length, but not being fully prepared at this time, he desired a postponement of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Browne then moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which was agreed to, yeas 22, nays 10.

The question now being when shall the committee have leave to sit again?

Mr. Pratt moved this afternoon.

Mr. Brown moved on Tuesday next, and called the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were yeas 17, nays 15.

So the bill was made the order for Tuesday.

Mr. Ingram moved to take up the House bill No. 2 to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was disagreed to, yeas 12, nays 20.

Mr. Ingram then moved to make this bill the order for Monday next.

Mr. Cresswell moved to make it the order for to-morrow. Accepted by Mr. Ingram as a modification of his motion.

Mr. Buckalew moved to make it the order for Monday next.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, and McClintock, and opposed by Messrs. Brown and Price, and was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Afternoon Session.—The consideration of the motion of Mr. Buckalew to make the bill from the House to repeal the sale of the Liquor Bill the order for Monday next, was resumed.

Nr. McClintock, who was entitled to the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the motion. He expressed a desire to take up this question, and pursue it from day to day till it was finally disposed of.

Mr. Price then moved to make the bill the order for Wednesday next; which was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 10.

The motion as amended was then agreed to, yeas 21, nays 9.

☞The repeal of the JUG LAW is a matter demanded by the almost unanimous voice of the people, as indicated by the immense number of petitions pouring into the Legislature, and the man who votes against repeal, will have a fearful account to settle with his constituents. That the Jug Law is not "restraining" in its effects, is a fact too plain to be successfully denied by any one. If it were headed "An Act to promote Intemperance, and encourage drunkards in the lowest and dirtiest species of Tippling," it would have its proper title. How professing temperance men can go for it, is a matter beyond the comprehension of the most reflecting minds. To require a man to take NOT LESS than a QUART, is a sorry system of Temperance!

Another of the revolting features in this law is to be found in the fact that the people treat it with utter contempt, thus rendering it almost impossible to convict a man for disregarding it, with the plainest proof against him! Grand Juries ignore the Jug Law indictments as fast as they are brought before them—and, if a bill is, by accident, found, a petit Jury is almost certain to acquit.

Drunkenness exists to a greater extent, perhaps, at present, than it ever did at any former period in the history of our country; evidently showing that political temperance has rode a good cause almost to death. Legislators and Governors pass temperance laws, whose lives and acts illy correspond them, thus destroying every moral principle intended by their passage.

In the discussion of this subject it is often asserted that *moral suasion* has proved unavailing. Does this come up to the standard that if we have faith as a grain of mustard seed we may remove mountains and cast them into the sea? "Moral suasion" must come from MORAL men, and then and then only will it do its work.

Let the Sunday and the Buckalew Law be enforced, and a Judicious system of Licenses be adopted, and the LAW will have done all it can to aid a cause dear to every man with a Christian heart.

It would be as easy task to COMPEL a man to become a CHRISTIAN, by legal enactment, as to compel him to become a temperance man against his own judgment. Let us have more Christian example, and less Legislation, on this subject, and it will be far better for all interests.

Intemperance is certainly one of the great evils with which our land is cursed—it has made beasts and demons of thousands and tens of thousands who would otherwise have been bright and shining lights—it has made wise men fools, and rendered many a home desolate—yet there are other evils quite as great, such, for instance, as Sabbath breaking, profane swearing, cheating, lying, tattling, taking secret oaths to disfranchise a brother, and debauchery in all its hideous forms. Now, the question is, How are we to get rid of these evils? In our judgment, there is but one way that can be made effective, and that is by making men sensible of the obligations due from themselves to their GOD. If all men who advocate the cause of Temperance, were temperance men themselves; if their own lives carried the impress of *honesty* in the matter; they would soon receive support that would lead to the happiest of consequences. Intemperate Temperance men, those who would crush every body that does not choose to follow their lead, are as much a subject of pity and commisseration as the poor drunkard who reels to and fro on the public highways.

Letter from General Cass.

The following letter from the venerable Lewis Cass, was written to the recent festival in Boston, in honor of the birth day of Daniel Webster:

Washington, Jan. 10, 1856.

Dear Sir: I cannot accept your invitation to meet the friends of Mr. Webster on the 18th inst., the anniversary of his birth day, in order to interchange recollections of the patriot and orator and statesman, because my public duties will necessarily detain me here. To these and other high claims, to distinction in life and to fame in death, he added for me the association of early youth, and the kindness and friendship of mature age, as well as of declining years. I have read with deep and mournful interest the extract from his letter to you, which you were good enough to enclose, written at the termination of the struggle which attended the compromise measures of 1850, in which he says that "General Cass, General Rusk, Mr. Dickinson, &c., have agreed that since our entrance upon the Stage of public action no crisis has occurred fraught with so much danger to the institutions of the country as that through which it has just passed, and that, in all human probability, no other of so great moment will occur again during the remainder of our lives, and therefore we will hereafter be friends, let our political differences on minor subjects be what they may."

This tribute of affectionate regard to his coadjutors in a common struggle against a common peril from him whose services were so pre-eminent will be cherished, I am sure, with proud recollection by all of us, to whom these words of kindness now come from the tomb. You say that this engagement on the part of our lamented friend was, to your personal knowledge, faithfully kept. It was so. I know it and rejoice at it.—And I believe I may add, with no less assurance, that the conviction you express of the same fidelity to this bond of union and esteem on the part of those who co-operate with him is equally well founded, and that, though death has dissolved the connection, yet his name and his fame are dear to them, and will ever find in them zealous advocates and defenders.

The grave closed upon this great statesman and American before another crisis, fraught with evil passions and imminent danger, had come to shake his confidence in the permanency of the wise and healing measures of 1850. What he did not live to see, his associates in that work of patriotism—the whole country, indeed—now sees that we have again fallen upon evil times, and that the fountains of agitation are broken up, and the waters are out over the land. There is no master spirit to say Peace, be still, and to be heard and heeded. Our trust is in the people of this great republican confederation, and yet more in the God of their fathers and their own God, who guided and guarded us through the dreary wilderness of the revolution, and brought us to a condition of freedom and prosperity of which the history of the world furnishes no previous example. Would that the eloquent accents, which are now mute in death; would that the burning words of him whose birth you propose to commemorate, and of his great compeer of the West, though dead, yet living in the hearts of his countrymen, could now be heard warning the American people of the dangers impending over them, and calling them to the support of that Union and constitution which have done so much for them and their fathers, and are destined to do so much more for them and for their children, if not sacrificed upon the altar of a new Moloch, whose victims may be the institutions of our country.

If this sectional agitation goes on, this ever-pressing effort to create and perpetuate to divisions between the North and the South, we shall find that we cannot live together in peace, and shall have to live together in war. And what such a condition would bring with it, between independent countries thus situated, once friends, but become enemies, the impressive narrative of the fate of the Grecian Republics teaches us as plainly as the future can be taught by the lessons of the past. Your own State took a glorious part in the war of independence, and it contributed ably and faithfully to the adoption of the constitution. Her great deeds and great names are inscribed upon the pages of our history, and upon the hearts of our countrymen.—How would he who loved and served her so well and whose love and service were so honorable to her—how would he deplore the position she has assumed towards the government of our common country, and the solemn provisions of its constitution, were he now living to witness the triumph of sectional feelings over the dictates of duty and patriotism? Let us hope that this is but a temporary delusion, and that it will soon pass away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and the fraternal tie which still binds us together unimpaired.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, respectfully yours, LEWIS CASS.

Peter Harvey, Esq., Boston.

KNOW-NOTHING DEMOCRATS.

There are doubtless, says the North Carolina Standard, still some Democrats who linger in the Know Nothing ranks—Democrats who, in an unguarded moment, were induced to connect themselves with the order, and who regret, and would be glad to be once more in full communion with their former party association. To all such we say, break the bonds that are upon you and *come back to the old Democratic Party.*—What can you promise yourselves, and what can you do for your country, by remaining where you are? You perceive, as we all do, that the Know-Nothing organization was not needed—that it has failed in the Southern States—that it is hopelessly fused and abolitionized in the free States—and that as a *national* organization, it no longer exists. The old Democratic Party is, after all, the only *national American* party.

The record of all our past history proves this, and the future is full of hope for the country through the same old party. Come back, then, those of you who have honestly gone astray, and the Democracy will receive you with open arms. The great contest of 1856 will soon commence. Range yourselves at once under the Democratic banner, and among your old friends, and aid us in achieving a victory for the Constitution, the Union and the rights of the States. "Tarry not in the plain," but escape to the mountain of Democracy, and all will be well. Do this, and in November, 1856, after the battle shall have been fought and won, each of you can say, "I too assisted in achieving this great victory, by which the rights of every section have been shelded and the Union of the States preserved."

From the St. Louis Republican.

A Mississippi Scene!

LOVE ON A STEAMBOAT.

A week or so ago, the steamer Helen Mar, now ice-bound at Rattle-snake landing, twenty miles below this city, was the scene of one of those little romances which will sometimes occur in spite of life's dull realities. We state the facts as related to us by a passenger.

The Helen Mar was bound down the Ohio for this city. At Peducah, a young man from Tennessee came aboard, and took passage in the cabin. He was from the country, and, being away from home, with a "pocket full of rocks," it was not long in making the acquaintance of all on board, from the fireman to the captain.—Among the passengers was a young girl of seventeen, to whom the Tennesseean paid marked attention, and it was evident that she was not indifferent to his blandishments.

The ice was running thick in the river, as the Helen Mar turned her bow up the Mississippi, and her progress was slow. The young Tennessean would frequently join the circle gathered around the stove, but presently paid all his attentions to the young lady. Presently, she seldom appeared in the ladies' cabin, and her step, recently as light as an antelope's, was heavy and slow; her cheek was pale, and her eyes dim and swollen. Tears were seen to steal from under her fringed eyelids, and it was whispered that sobs—deep, heart-broken sobs of anguish and despair—were heard from her stateroom in the silence of night, when others slept.

The boatmen began to suspect that something was wrong; they canvassed the matter among themselves, and resolved upon an investigation. The frailer vessel being leaky, they determined to overhaul her and discover the cause. With that delicacy characteristic of Western boatmen, they said nothing to the girl herself, but called upon some of the lady passengers to interrogate her.

The girl was young and artless. With tears and sobs she confessed that she had yielded to the young man's importunities, and had fallen from virtue. She blamed him not, however, but took all the blame upon herself.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when this fact was communicated to the crew and passengers composing the "court of inquiry." They were not long in making up their verdict.—Their decision was that the two crafts should be lashed together.

The Tennesseean was arraigned before the imperative tribunal, and made acquainted with the sentence. He had to take the girl or be left high and dry on a sand bar, where he would freeze to death in less than an hour. He "caved in" at once—said he was willing to do what was right, and would make the wronged lady mistress of his plantation in Tennessee. The girl's consent was also obtained, and the next step was to find a "blacksmith" to do the wedding. There was no one on board authorized to officiate on such interesting occasions, and about midnight the boat was landed at Chester, on the Illinois shore, and a messenger despatched to procure a parson or a justice of the peace. A justice was found, jerked out of bed, and marched down to the boat, rather against his will, and the marriage ceremony in the Sucker State being exceedingly brief, the deed was done in less than two minutes.

Having piloted the two crafts safely into port, and tied them up snugly together, the jovial boat men resolved to "have a night of it."—After drinking the health of the bewildered justice, they sent him ashore, and re organized the court as a board of commissioners to assess damages. The proceedings on this occasion were of the most mirth-provoking character. Our informant says they were indescribably amusing. Many proposals were made to inflict some ludicrous sort of penalty upon the bridegroom, and the speeches delivered were highly honorable to the bar of the steamboat. It was finally agreed that the young man should pay a fine; a census-taker was appointed to count noses, and a clerk to figure up the costs. The sentence was that the happy fellow should pay *four dollars and a half*, in legal Illinois currency—coon skins excluded—to be expended in spiritual comforts for the benefit of the honorable court. The finding of the court was announced with a preliminary "O yes!" through the key-hole of his state-room door, and he was ordered, under threats of divers pains and penalties, to "shell out."

The last we heard of the newly married couple, they were snugly domiciled in elegant apartments at Barnum's St. Louis Hotel—having made the trip by land from the point where the Helen Mar was frozen in.

Suicide in Michigan.

The Michigan papers relate the particulars of the self destruction of Mr. John B. Morris, formerly of Batavia, at Charlotte, Eaton county, in that State. The following is the shocking story:

Mr. Morris had been for the last three months laboring under an aberration of the intellect, and had several times wandered into the woods at night, causing a turn out of the citizens for the purpose of finding him. On the day previous to the suicide, he remained in his room during nearly the whole day, with the door fastened.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, his adopted son, Mr. John Morris, asked at the door for admission, when the old gentleman stated that as soon as he had taken some opium he would open the door, at the same time intimating that he intended to take enough to put him into his last sleep. His son remonstrated with him in every way that he could, but the door was not unfastened until the opium was taken. As Mr. John Morris opened the door to pass in, the old man, who had stationed himself close behind the door, struck him a severe blow over the forehead with a piece of iron, which, stunning him considerably, and cutting quite a gash in his forehead, caused him to desist from entering the room at that time. In a few minutes afterwards, the old man jumped out of the bed room window in his stocking feet, (the ground was covered with snow,) and ran for the woods.

About 8 o'clock in the evening some of the neighbors succeeded, by following his tracks, in finding him under the log way at a saw-mill, known as Mud Hill, about a mile and a half out of the village. Had he remained there an hour longer, it is thought he would have frozen to death, as he was already quite stupid from the effects of the opium. Getting him home comfortably to bed, it was hoped that the stupefying effects of the opium would keep him quiet during the rest of the night. But about 3 o'clock in the morning, he arose, went to the closet and took out his razor. His wife, Mrs Morris—who slept in the room, saw the razor movement, and earnestly besought him to give the razor to her. Placing his foot against the door, and leaning against it, he with one stroke severed the right half of his neck, cutting from the back bone to the windpipe. Mrs. Morris, who stood within about four feet of him, and seeing that the horrid deed was about to be committed, instantly shrieked for help, but too late, for, just as Mr. John Morris, the son, partially pushed open the door to enter, the gushing blood fell through upon him. The victim closed up the razor, placed it in his left hand, and fell upon the floor and expired.

The Merry Sleigh.

Jingle, jingle, clear the way,
'Tis the merry, merry sleigh,
As it swiftly sends along,
Hear the burst of happy song;
See the gleam of glances bright,
Flashing o'er the pathway white;
Jingle, jingle—how it whirls,
Crowded full of happy girls.

Jingle, jingle, fast it flies,
Shooting shafts from roguish eyes;
Careless archers I'll be bound,
Little heeding who they wound;
See them with capricious pranks,
Ploughing now the drifted banks.
Jingle, jingle—'mid the glee,
Who among them cares for me?

Jingle, jingle—on they flow,
Caps and bonnets white with snow,
And the faces swimming past—
Nodding through the fleecy blast;
Not a single robe they fold
To protect them from the cold,
Jingle, jingle—'mid the storm,
Fun and frolic keeps them warm.

Jingle, jingle, down the hills,
O'er the meadows, past the mills,
Now 'tis slow—now 'tis fast,
Winter will not always last;
Every pleasure has its time,
Spring will come and stop the chime.
Jingle, jingle—clear the way,
'Tis the merry, merry sleigh.

Shut out the Cold.

O, shut out the cold, said a beautiful belle,
As she drew near the warm parlor fire;
Ours is a bright home where comfort may dwell,
And poverty's phantom retire.
Old Winter is here, and the north wind is bold,
But with carpets and damask we'll shut out the cold!

We'll shut out the cold, said the farmer, with glee,
And laugh at old Boreas' din,
For so saucy a fellow, we all must agree,
Would never be welcome within.
And though we have neither bright silver nor gold,
We'll be happy while yet we can shut out the cold.

Let us shut out the cold, said the laborer's wife,
We will hang up some blankets around,
And we'll lighten our toil for the comforts of life,
By music's enlivening sound.
And though we have neither bright silver nor gold,
We'll be happy while yet we can shut out the cold.

Oh! shut out the cold, cried a pitiful voice,
And the mother pressed closer her child.
But her own naked arms were fast turning to ice,
And her brain with despair had grown wild.
Great heaven! she cried, my poor infant behold!
And oh! send me something to shut out the cold!

O listen, ye rich, to that piteous call,
And a part of your luxuries give;
And a gift from the poorer altho' it be small,
Would help the still poorer to live.
Then give of your plenty, ye youthful and old,
Help each his poor neigbor to shut out the cold.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded from last week.)

The public schools of Philadelphia are deserving of special notice and approval. In their various gradations, from the primary up to the high school, they are models worthy of imitation; and their management and efficiency reflect great credit upon those to whom have been committed their supervision and control. It is to be regretted that these schools, so credible to our great commercial and literary emporium, and so honorable to our Commonwealth, should find no place in the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. As at present organized, these schools are independent of the State Superintendency, and do not report to the school department of the Commonwealth. As everything that relates to the operation of the common school system, and the condition of the public schools in the State, is important and interesting, the statistics of those schools should be furnished to the State superintendent, that the same might be embodied in the annual report of the department. A modification of existing laws on this subject, so far as to require the controllers of the public schools of Philadelphia, to report to the school department the number, grade, and condition of their schools—the number of pupils, and generally such information in relation to their government as may be deemed useful to the cause of education, is respectfully recommended.

To improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people—reclaim the erring, and ameliorate human suffering, are objects that commend themselves to the consideration of the philanthropist and the statesman. Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions are justly the pride of the State, honorable alike to the wisdom that devised and the liberality that founded and sustains them. They have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially recommend them to your care and the liberality of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, in its objects and results, merits our highest approbation. The just expectations of its projectors and founders have not been disappointed.—Kindness and love, with their softening and subduing influence, constitute the rule of its government. Many of its former unfortunate inmates have been restored to reason, to friends and home, and the enjoyments of social life.—Those that remain require our sympathy and aid. They should not be withheld. The report of the directors will exhibit, in detail, the operations of the institution.

The necessity and importance of providing additional accommodation for the insane of western Pennsylvania, have been strongly pressed upon my attention. The present accommodations are clearly insufficient, and these have been provided principally by the contributions of benevolent citizens. It is urged that the rapid advance of our population—the gloomy increase of the insane—and the inadequacy of the present asylums for their care and management, render it imperatively necessary that effective aid should be given to that portion of the State, for the establishment of a new and entirely distinct Western Insane Hospital, as a home to those of our fellow-citizens whose only alleviation is to be found in their own ignorance of the fruitful malady with which they are burdened. The subject is worthy of calm and dispassionate inquiry. I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature, in all proper efforts, to accomplish this object.

Should you decline to act upon this subject, I would then recommend that an adequate appropriation be made to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the purpose of extending its accommodations for the care of the insane, as distinct as may be practicable from the other class of patients and inmates. The charter of this institution is liberal in its provisions, and comprehensive in the objects liable to be brought under its care: embracing the insane, as well as the sick, helpless and infirm.

In this connection I would commend to your attention the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children. The aid of the Commonwealth has heretofore been extended to this institution. It is a noble charity, and appeals to the best feelings of the heart. It deserves to share the bounty of the State.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are institutions of great excellence, having for their object the reclaiming of wayward and erring youth—the employment of the idle—the instruction of the ignorant—the reformation of the vicious and depraved, and the relief of the wretched. They are schools, not prisons—homes, not places of punishment; they are a refuge to the neglected and outcast children and youth of our Commonwealth. The success of the past is a sure guarantee of their future usefulness. They should receive your aid and encouragement.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," in Philadelphia, invite our sympathy, and ask to share the benefactions of the Commonwealth. They should not be disappointed.—The blind in their darkness—the dumb in their silence—will cherish the gift, and bless the generous donor.

Legislation, in relation to all questions of moral and social reform, should be carefully and wisely considered and matured. On no subject, within the coustitutional authority of the Legislature, are the people so sensitive; and no one more deeply interests every class and condition of society. Sumptuary laws, as a general rule, are of doubtful expediency; and as abridgements of the liberty and privileges of the citizen, can only be justified on the ground of necessity. Whilst this is admitted, it cannot be denied that the evils resulting from intemperance, create a necessity for regulating and restraining by legislative acts, the traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors. To what extent this traffic should be restrained by positive law, must depend on the will of the people, determined by considerations of their own moral, physical

and social welfare. Whatever may be my own opinion, or that of the Legislature or the people, in reference to the law of the last session "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," it must be admitted that a full return to the license system, in operation prior to the passage of the present law, is not demanded by enlightened public sentiment, and would not promote the good order or happiness of the community.—That the laws then in existence were imperfect and failed to check or control the evils of intemperance, is a proposition too plain to be doubted—that they needed revision must also be conceded. In our large cities and towns, the evils of the system were more severely felt.—The facility and cheapness with which licenses were obtained, operated as a premium to vice and immorality, and multiplied tippling houses and places where intemperance, under the authority of law, was not only permitted, but encouraged. My immediate predecessor, in his last annual message to the Legislature, in reference to the then license laws, says: "So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking far more than to restrain its consequences." In this opinion I fully concur. That a remedy was demanded, all will concede. Whether the law of the last session was the proper remedy, it is not my province now to determine. Enacted by the representatives of the people, I gave that act my official approval. Recognizing the people as the source of all political power, and their representatives as the immediate exponents of their will, upon you will devolve the responsibility of further legislation, if any, on this subject. In all its relations, economical, political, social and moral, the question is important, and its proper determination involves fearful responsibilities. It deserves, and should receive, your serious consideration. If action is had, may we not hope that it will be such as will promote the virtue, morality, and true interests of our people and Commonwealth.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation should not be encouraged, when the desired object can be obtained by general laws. Such legislation is not only local and special in its character, but frequently temporary—the act of one session being repealed by the act of the next, and perhaps replaced by one still more objectionable, which, in turn, soon shares the fate of its predecessor. It crowds the statute book with useless and unnecessary laws—violates private rights—creates confusion and uncertainty—destroys uniformity of practice and decision—prolongs the session of the Legislature, and increases the public expenses. Our general laws regulating roads, highways and bridges, and providing for the support and employment of the poor, constitute a well digested system for the accomplishment of those objects: and yet, under the system of local legislation heretofore practiced, we frequently find in different townships of the same county, local laws regulating these subjects, not only differering materially from the general law, but from one another. Reform in this regard is required, and to this I respectfully ask your attention.

"Omnibus legislation" having been condemned and abandoned, should not be permitted again to sully the records of legislative action.—It cannot receive my approval.

Numerous applications will doubtless be made for the incorporation of insurance, gas, and water companies. To facilitate action on these questions—economise time—reduce the expenses of legislation—secure uniformity and confine the companies thereafter incorporated to the legitimate purposes of their creation, I would recommend the propriety of enacting general laws regulating such corporations. Already laws of this character for coal, iron, canal, railroad, turnpike, plank and bridge companies have been found highly useful and economical. Such laws, well regulated and carefully guarded, would be productive of similar results, in their application to insurance and the other companies named. The propriety of limiting and restraining corporative bodies to the objects and purposes of their creation, will not be denied or controverted. In relation to the powers and privileges of insurance companies, this plain principle has been overlooked and disregarded. By successive acts of legislation, many of these institutions have acquired discounting privileges, and nearly all the powers of banks without their guards, restrictions and liabilities. This has been effected by the magic of some general provision in the act incorporating the company, or by reference to some forgotten supplement concealed in the folds of an "omnibus bill," or lost in the mazes of the pamphlet laws. General laws, whilst they would confer on such companies all the powers necessary to accomplish the objects of their incorporation, would at the same time prevent an extension of privileges foreign to such associations. This subject is commended to your consideration.

The jurisdiction of the courts in relation to real estate, trusts, the incorporation of literary, charitable and religious societies, manufacturing and other associations, has been greatly extended by recent legislation. This enlarged jurisdiction was conferred for the purpose of relieving the Legislature from the pressure of numerous applications for special legislation in the premises. The courts are, therefore, the proper tribunals to determine such questions: and in all cases where the subject matter is within their jurisdiction, the Legislature should refuse to entertain the application.

Divorces, unless in cases of extreme necessity and clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, should not be granted by the Legislature.

By the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled "An Act to increase the revenues and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth," it was provided that thereafter no private bill, therein described and taxed, should be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or published, or have the force and effect of law, until the party asking or requiring the same should pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the respective sums named in said act. A large number of acts passed by former Legislatures, and subject to this tax, remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the tax on them not having been paid. The number has been annually increasing, and will continue to increase, unless a summary remedy be afforded for the collection of the enrolment tax, or in default of its payment after a certain period, the acts themselves be repealed. The amount of enrolment tax now due the Commonwealth is large, and should have been paid long since. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law repealing all acts heretofore passed, subject to such tax, unless the tax be paid within one year thereafter; and further, to provide that all such acts hereafter passed, shall not have the force and effect of law, unless the taxes respectively due thereon be paid within six months after their approval.—Such a law would secure the payment of these taxes, increase the revenues, and at the same time check the demand for private acts designed to be used or abandoned, as the calculation of chances, or the loss or gain of the parties in interest might determine.

By a resolution of the Legislature, passed the 17th day of March, 1855, requiring the "New York and Erie railroad company to communicate to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, a statement, certified under oath by their president, setting forth what quantity of land said company now holds in Pennsylvania—its location—how much they have heretofore disposed of—its value—the value of what they now hold, and when the titles to said lands were acquired," it was made the duty of the Governor to transmit a copy of said resolution to the president of said company. A copy of the resolution was transmitted as directed; and the answer of the president of the company, communicating the information required, is herewith submitted to the Legislature.

By a resolution of the 26th day of April, 1855, I was requested to procure from the Attorney General, his opinion of the right of the State of New York to divert water from the natural bed and channel of the Chemung river, to the prejudice of the public improvements of Pennsylvania; the said river belonging to both States: and communicate the same to the Legislature. As requested, the opinion of the Attorney General has been obtained, and is herewith communicated to the Legislature.

On the sixth day of October last, I approved and signed the bill, entitled, "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East railroad company, and to provide for the disposing of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, I appointed the Hon. Joseph Casey to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company to one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession of the road; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to stay his proceeding under the act. The questions involved in the application for an injunction are now pending before that court, and will, it is expected, be determined early in the present month. The result will be made the subject of a special communication to the Legislature.

The recent fraudulent, if not felonious abstraction of a large quantity of arms from the arsenal at Harrisburg, has shown the necessity of additional legislation for the protection of the arms and other public property of the Commonwealth deposited in the arsenals of the State.—The taking and sale of the public arms and property, without authority of law, by the keepers of the arsenals, or by others having them in charge, should be declared a felony, and punished with severity; and all persons purchasing or receiving the same, without proper authority, and knowing them to be the property of the Commonwealth, should be regarded as principals, and punished accordingly.

The bonds now required to be given by the Adjutant General and the keepers of the arsenals, for the faithful discharge of their duties, are insufficient in amount to secure the Commonwealth against loss from the fraudulent sale or taking of the property committed to their care. The sum in which these bonds are taken should be increased to an amount proportionate to the value of the property which is or may be deposited in the arsenals.

Since the sale of the arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms in that city have been placed in a room or out-house procured for that purpose. As a depository, it is unsafe and insecure. Better provision should be made for their safe-keeping.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars, arising from the sale of the Philadelphia arsenal, is now in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, in the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection of a new arsenal.—This sum is wholly insufficient for that purpose, and without additional appropriations, which are not recommended, this object cannot be accomplished. As arms and munitions of war can, when required, be transmitted with facility and rapidity, to distant parts of the State, the necessity for more than one arsenal no longer exists. If the arsenal at Meadville can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing its sale, and the sale of the one at Harrisburg, and with the funds arising therefrom, and the money in the Treasury applicable to that purpose, the erection of a large and commodious arsenal at Harrisburg, or elsewhere, as may be deemed most economical, safe and convenient.

The Legislature, at their last session, having failed to elect a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March last, it becomes your duty to provide for an election to supply such vacancy. By reference to the existing laws regulating the election of Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States it will be perceived that their provisions do not embrace a case like the present.

Having at the time of my induction into office, declared to my fellow-citizens and their reprerentatives, my sentiments in relation to questions connected with our national politics, their reiteration now will not be expected. To the opinions then xepressed, and now re-affirmed, you are respectfully referred.

To maintain in their integrity of the Constitution of our Republic, and the Union of the States—protect the civil and religious privileges of the people—guard with jealous care the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government—of freedom and human rights—and vindicate by a true and single devotion to home and country, the great doctrine of American Nationality, are objects that awaken the patriotism and claim the energies and the heart of every American citizen.

In obedience to the requirments of the Constitution and laws of the State, as the representatives of the people, you have assembled to perform the high and responsible duties that devolve upon you. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, it will be alike my duty and pleasure, to unite with you in the enactment of all such laws as will protect the rights of the people, and advance the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

With a sole desire for the public good—actuated by a spirit of enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and guided by that wisdom which hath its beginning in the fear of God, may our efforts, in harmonious action, be directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and to the promotion of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and constitutes the true glory of a free and independent people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN A DOG.—A spaniel dog took a position on the railroad track at Central Falls the other day near the station, while a train of cars was stopping for passengers at the station, and his attention being attracted in an opposite direction from the cars, the train was almost upon him before he was aware of its approach. Instead of attempting to get off the track, as a human being would have been moved by impulse to do, he dropped as quick as thought in his tracks, and lay flat upon the ground while the whole train passed over him without injuring him or even touching him.—We call this presence of mind. If it was not, what was it?—*Pawtucket Gazette.*

FIRE.—DISTRESSING SITUATION.—On Wednesday morning last the new and beautiful cottage residence of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Leake, at Madison C. H. Va., was destroyed by fire. The family—all ladies and girls—barely escaped in their night dresses, and were forced to walk in bare feet through snow twenty inches deep to a neighbor's house. Nothing of value was saved from the burning building. Loss $5,000.

NOTICE!

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elias Hook, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec., having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said Estate will be required to make immediate payment—and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG,
Administrator.

Feb. 8, 1856.

Statement

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company for the year ending January 16, 1856:

By bal. at settlement Jan. 1855,	2,248	35
Amt. of tolls received,	5,217	99
Rec. from J. Calhoun's estate,	3,241	43
	$10,707	77
To amount of expenses inoluding re-building of Bridge over the Juniatta at Bedford,	$5,984	71
Paid for 200 shares of stock with unpaid Dividends therein,	2,350	00
Dividends paid during the year,	1,033	50
Bal. in Treasury,	1,339	56
	10,707	77

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer

Feb. 1, 1856.

"GET THE BEST."

Webster's Quarto Dictionary.

What more essential to every family, countin room, student, and indeed every one who woul know the right use of language—the meaning, or thography, and pronunciation of words, than a goo English Dictionary?—of daily necessity and perma nent value. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now th recognized Standard, "constantly recited and relie on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bo dies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclu sive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

CAN I MAKE A BETTER INVESTMENT?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield Mass.—sold by all Booksellers in Bedford and elsewhere. Also WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

Feb. 1, 1856—3t *

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

The 1st Session of the 5th school year of thisnstitution will open on Monday morning the 3d dayof September. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its futre efficiency. The branches taught will be the samea heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; nd while it will be the constant business of the Instrctor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aimto lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, witbut teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall beour object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

N. B. Instruction in Book Keeping in all its bnches, both Single and Double Entry will be givenby the Principal. The Class in this study will be sorranged that any young men desiring to pursue his important branch in order to prepare themselvesfor clerkships *can recite in it* alone. This recitaion will receive attention out of the regular school hors. Instruction in this branch will be extra and so cheged.

We look forward confidently to the patronagof this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undimmished assiduty, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
BOOK KEEPING, (Extra)	5 00

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store ofDr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties ofhis office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Rupp & Oster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Rupp is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and to collect all its due thereto.

G. W. RUPP,
G. R. OSTER.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the business will in future be continued at the old stand where he is now receiving and opening a general and well selected assortment of fall and winter goods, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved produce.

An early call is solicited.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Sept. 28, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests. It is the earnest desire and intention of the proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received and opened an elegant assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself he can sell a little lower than ever before offered in Bedford. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully invites the public to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

ELIAS FISHER.

Nov. 16, 1855.

NEW BOOK!

The "Prison of Weltervreden" and a glance at the *East Indian Archipelago.* By Walter Gibson, Illustrated from original sketches—12 mo. cloth—*Price* 1 50—Published by J. C. Riker, 129, Fulton St., N. Y. and for sale by

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg, Pa.

☞*S. & S. will forward the above anywhere in the State free of postage.*

Nov. 16, 1855—3m.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

Sarah Ann Iiamsby her next friend David Hounsar vs. Richard Iiams. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 91 Sept. Term, 1855, Alias subpeona on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take depositions in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday the 13th day of February next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Commissioner.

Jan. 25, 1856.

News for the People!

LATE ARRIVAL OF NEW & CHEAP

Goods at REED'S Colonade Store!!

The subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, and is receiving and opening a large assortment of splendid goods, selected with care and suitable to the season, consisting of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of the newest styles. Silks, Merinoes, Cashmere, Parisian Twill, Alpaccas, De lains De Braize and wool plaids. Insertings, French worked collars and under sleeves. Silk and Gum Belts—Cloths of all shades. Cassimers, plain and fancy satinetts. Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoats, Buffalo overshoes for Ladies and Gents. Gumshoes and sandals. A large assortment of boots, Hardware and Queensware.

GROCERIES,

Comprising Rio, Java, Laguira Coffee. Sugars of all descriptions. Syrups and Molasses. Rice, Tobacco, Spurm Oil, &c., &c.

Bring on your cash and produce to Reed's Store where you will find all you want at the *lowest cash prices.*

JACOB REED.

Dec. 14, 1855.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested either as heirs, creditors or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 15th day of February next, at the Court House for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

The partial account of John Cessna, Esq. one of the administrators of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

The account of Thomas Blackburn, administrator of John W. Hammer, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

The account of F. Jordon, Esq. administrator, de bonis non, &c. of Richard E. Bonnett, late of Hopewell Township, deceased.

The account of Wm. Nycum, acting Executor of the last Will, &c. of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

The account of Henry and Daniel Hershberger, Executors of the last Will, &c. of George Hershberger, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

The account of John M. and James M. Smith, administrators of Robert Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

The account of John W. Hull, administrator of Henry Daugherty, late of Napier Township, deceased.

The accouut of John Sparks, Esq. administrator of John Blankley, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, Esq. executor of the last Will, &c. of Elizabeth Metz, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Jacob S. Brumbaugh, administrator of Jacob Biddle, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The account of Finley Magrew, and Wm. Hull, Executors of the last Will, &c. of Mary Hull, late of Napier Township deceased.

The account of Elias Hite and George Sliger, Executors of the last Will, &c. of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased.

The final account of David S. Longenaker, Esq. administrator of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq. administrator of Peter J. Miller, late of Monore Township, deceased.

The account of John Griffith, Guardian of Abner Griffith, of St. Clair Township.

The account of Samuel Carn, Esq. Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Simon Claar, late of Union Township, deceased.

The account of Hugh Moore, Esq. administrator of James Moore, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

The account of F. Jordan, Esq. one of the exors. of Philip Compher, late of Colerain Tp. deceased.

The account of John W. Hoover, exor. of John Weisel, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

D WASHABAUGH,
Register.

Jan. 18, 1856.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Black-Smithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1856 (11th day.)

Sarah Duffy vs.	John Keeffe Exor
Catharine Sands use	Moses Wisegarver
Barndollar and Ashcom	Peter Morningstar & wife
John Davis & Co	William Ruby admr
James McVicker et al	George Powell
Samuel Carn	David Foore et al
Aaron Donnelson	John Griffith
Jacob A Sleek	Abel Dull
Archibald Casteel	S M Barclay admr
Jacob A Sleek	George F Riddle et al
Dr Wm E Riechtor	Samuel Winters
Pattonsville and Woodbury T R Co	Jas Patton
Same	John King et al
Geroge W Figart	John Griffith et al
Maria Melldowny	Samuel Williams et al
James Patton et al	Ezekiah Lockart
John Nycum	Plowman and Riechtor
J A Blodget Esq	James Williams
Daniel Shea	John Rollins
Jacob Snider	David Karns
Daniel Baker	Philip S Croft
David Patterson use	Saml Vondersmith
Abraham Lehman	S M Barclay admr
James M Reynolds	Same
C Stouffer's assignee	A R Galbraith
George Oats	Isaac Hill
Levi Hardinger	William Blair
John Adams	Jared Hanks
Robert Dick	Frederick Mundwiler
William Barndollar	John M Van Horn
Charles Merwine	Joseph T Phelps
Benjamine Fink	George Gelbaugh
Peter M Cessna	Abram Resler et al

D. WASHABAUGH, *Proth.*

Jan. 18, 1856.

Notice!

DANIEL HELSEL has left his vendue notes in my hands for collection. All but two become due on the 31st of February. If not paid before the 5th of March suits will be brought.

WM. M. HALL.

Feb. 1, 1855.

STRAY HOGS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Colerain township in the latter part of Dec. last, two Sows, one black and white spotted, the other white—also four pigs, one black and white spotted, the other three white, no marks. The owner is requesred to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Widow SHOEMAKER (of George.)

Feb. 1, 1855.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Dani-l Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keefie, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

, They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly oppostie the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.